Mass. We now lay before our readers some portions of the Annual Report. The Association is a Union Society, not confined to any one denomination, but is understood to be evangelical and Anti-Slavery in its principles. It is both a Home and Foreign Missionary Society, and has missionaries in Western Africa, Siam, Egypt, the Sandwich Islands, Island of Jamaica, in Canada, and among the Ojibwa Indians, in the Territories of the United States, the Western States, and in Kentucky and North Carolina.

The Report begins as follows:

"Christianity is a missionary enterprise. The adorable Redeemer was a missionary. His apostles trod in his footsteps. The early Christians, dispersed abroad by the providence of God, carried with them the good news of salvation. They believed that the injunctions of their ascended Lord were as obligatory upon them as they were upon 'the eleven.' scribed upon their banner the memorable in-structions: 'Go ye, therefore, and teach all nathem to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and lo! I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. \* \* \* Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature."

This command is imperative upon every one that has named the name of Christ. They are to 'teach' and 'preach' the Gospel, as Pastors, Evangelists, Home and Foreign Missionaries, Colporteurs, Conductors of the Religious Press, as Parents, Bible-class and Sabth-school Teachers, as Bible and Tract Disof the true Gospel as men are willing to receive. nation merely, where it is easy, convenient, and safe. Not alone in China, in Hindostan, in the among the Indian tribes, not omitting the Choc-

Among the slaves and the slaveholders, the Wherever God opens the way, it is to be preached, and preached faithfully, whether human enactments authorize or forbid it. Christians, we are to disregard all geographical lines and distinctions. 'The field is the world.' It belongs to Christ, and his word is not bound. His followers are to remember that his com-mands constitute the 'higher law;' that they are to be obeyed at all hazards, and if human enactments come in conflict with the divine of arms, but simply disobeyed. The Christian, obedient to his Lord and Master, but disobe refuse all obedience to enactments that are in conflict with the divine code, and accept whatever punishment may be inflicted; saying, with as Christ had instructed them: 'Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye; for we cannot but speak the things which we have seen and characters and souls have been gathered into the church that lovers of a free Gospel, and all true-hearted and souls have been gathered into the church to gladden the hearts of missionaries and cause \* \* We ought to ebey God rather

as they came from the lips of the divine foundto be attered and circulated by the tongue and the press, without hesitation, fear, connivance, and the whole world like the atmosphere and the sun. 'For I testify unto every man that If any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book; and if any man shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life, and out of the holy city, and from the

The Christian teacher, be he a minister editor, or private Christian, is to go forth in the name of the Great Captain of his salvation among his fellow-men, among gain, sayers, op en, wherever he has opportunity, as a soldie Thou shalt say unto them. Thus saith the Lord of their words, though briers and thorns be with thee and thou dost dwell among scorpions; be And thou shalt speak my words unto them whether they will hear, or whether they will for ar.' \* \* Speaking the truth in love.'
"It was in view of these truths, and under a full persuasion that they had been grieviously overlooked, that the AMERICAN MISSIONARY AScelt the necessity of a new missionary organiza ion one that would aim to bring about the development of the mind and heart of Chirst in the Church, in missionary societies, in the re send forth missionaries, at home and abroad, to preach a free, an evangelical, an Anti-Slavery Gospel; a Gospel that made no compromise with sin; that had no complicity with caste polygamy, or slaveholding; that would fearles and perseveringly, in the name and in the spirit of Jesus Christ, proclaim freedom, peace, emperance, holiness, the equality of a fore the law, and the impartial love of God. Head of the Church, and recognising the unmistakable hand of Providence in their earliest ovements, they formed the Association, propointed missionaries, and embarked in the great undertaking of publishing, in this and ability, the means, and the opportunity. The felt, with the Apostle to the Gentiles, that aecessity was laid upon them, and could say, in his emphatic language: 'Yea, we is unto us pel-in person, by a substitute, by pecuniary offerings, by active co-operation, by prayer, by

all the means in our power.

"The Association had to contend with prep dice, misrepresentation, and opposition, not from the ungodly so much as from the friends of other Missionary Societies. It was said that there was no necessity for a new missionary organization, and that the new Association elligerent in its character toward older Boards. Defences of its principles, candid and truthful statements of the delinquencies of other Socie-ties, that had made it necessary to form a new Society, were construed into wanton attacks upon old Boards, and evidences of a wrong spirit. The Association has been obliged to

contend with these obstacles. "If the Association had enjoyed the same facilities that more popular missionary bodies have enjoyed, its principles and history would have been more widely known, and consequently its income would have more rapidly increasd. The Missionary Societies alluded to were not called upon to oppose a gigantic sin in which the church as well as the volved, either by actual participation or persist the hatred of those directly engaged in it, and the strenuous though not always the open hosof the political parties, as well as that of the 'conservative' portion of the Church. These popular Societies had access to most of the pults, and, with the aid of the ministry and the ligious press, could spread before the churches. ical assemblies, theological semina ries, and Sabbath-schools, their principles, their objects, the results of their missionary operations; and take up collections, without him ince, at the monthly concerts and in the

"Our Association, on the contrary, has been

WASHINGTON, D. C.

| Character and published the resolutions adopted by the American Missionary Association at its late annual meeting in Worcester, Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. We now lay before our readers some | Mass. once and again referred to the principles of the Association, as originally announced and frequently reiterated, to the manner in which its affairs have been conducted, and to the manilation is 4,000 copies. It is published in hand-

> fered to remain. On all fit occasions, without considering the Association an Anti-Slavery Society, we have not hesitated to proclaim, as became a missionary institution, the Anti-Slavery character of the Association, and its agreevery character of the Association, and its agreevery donor who does not prefer to take it as a subscriber, and who contributes, in a year, not ment with an Anti-Slavery Gospel.

slaveholding a great obstruction to the conversion of the world, a dishonor to Christianity, funds; that each will consider the Association a disgrace to our country, a corrupter of both Church and State, a grievous wrong to our fellow-men in bonds, and a high offence against will be widely understood, and the field of extions, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost; teaching enemies of other Boards. So far from it, we "General View.—Although the actual re-

tributors, in all ways, as God gives them the ability and opportunity. The Gospel is to be churches and Sabbath-schools in slave States, taught and preached; the whole Gospel-not and successfully sustained a ministry in them, ern States. an emasculated Gospel; not such portions only on Anti-Slavery principles, having no fellowship with slaveholders, which those Boards never attempted; it has proclaimed an Antitions'—the accessible part of every nation; not a selected nation, or selected portions of a to abandon wars undertaken for the enslavement of their countrymen; and it has proclaimislands of the sea, in the free States of the nent, showing them the incompatibility of slave-holding with the religion of the Lord Jesus slave States as well as in the free States; Christ, which these Boards have failed to do; upon divine rather than on human aid, believing | perity of the Association is increasing inster the promise: 'He that goeth forth and weepeth, leaving pricious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with ever it shall be received, restricted as it is to

> the rights of the poor, the Association has aim- cause will not, in any quarter, diminish the ed, by the purity of its doctrine and by its contributions to the general cause, or for other practice, to recommend the missionary cause missions, in consequence of the large sum to Christians throughout the world, showing given, and to be appropriated at some future that all its professed friends in this country day, for the cause of the Redeemer in Africa, were not implicated in the guilt of Slavery. It has endeavored, by the presentation of its principles, and by its measures, to call out the resources of the churches in aid of the missionary cause, at home and abroad; to increase the spirit of prayer for the speedy evangelization of our own country and the world; and to invoke the blassing of God ware with the street world; and to invoke the blassing of God ware with the street world; and to invoke the blassing of God ware with the street world; and to invoke the blassing of God ware with the street world; and to invoke the blassing of God ware with the street world; and to invoke the blassing of God ware with the street world; and to invoke the blassing of God ware with the street world.

is meant all who believe that Slavery is a sin joy in heaven. around and cordially unite with an Association that employs no officer or missionary who is they are acting with Societies that carry out may come and religious privileges, and the same principles, and refrain from patron- blessed be God, has received a check, and co izing Missionary Boards that persist in having to an end, as we trust, and He has caused th been the case. Facts demonstrate that it is as | pect that civil and religious liberty will be hard for many Anti-Slavery men to relinquish joyed by the people, notwithstanding men i their old religious as it is their political associtions when these associations become time-servcling to both, from habit, social influences, and sas. If these hopes are realized, there will be want of moral courage. While professing high an opening for a preached Gospel, other means avowed error. Such religious men, while adopting upopular sentiments, and professing to ally tend for unpopular yet, as they believe, Christian truths, ignore in practice what they adopt in theory, as it regards a liberal support of a Misionary Association, founded on principles they annot but approve. By such inconsistency hey weaken their friends and strengthen their pponents; withhold substantial aid in bringto pass the objects they profess to be de sirous of securing; prolong the controversy between truth and error; contribute to postpone the day when Anti-Slavery principles shall

triumph, and all our benevolent institutions voluntarily use the moral power God has given them for sustaining and perpetuating righte sness and freedom. "But all are not such. There are, we rejoice to know, many consistent and devout friends of free Gospel, who, from the beginning, or as soon as they became acquainted with the distinctive principles of the American Missionary Association, have been its firm supporters. While expressing friendly feelings toward all the sinfulness of this atrocious system, and the Missionary Societies, of every name and circulate a mutilated Gospel. The latter refu denomination, and praying for the success of all missionary enterprises that tend to the glory of God and the salvation of men, they have miformly and consistently bestowed their means missionaries, that the Gospel of the Lord Jes in aid of a Society that was Anti-Slavery in Christ allows property in man, and permits principle and practice, and have abstained from | denial of reading the Scriptures to the enslaved. all participation in upholding a stupendous wrong. Their contributions and prayers have greatly strengthened the Association, while they themselves have experienced the satis-

faction that results from good principles carried The God of missions has greatly blessed out efforts. He has inclined the people to read our publications, pray for our success, and make liberal contributions. He has given us self-denying, devoted, and godly missionaries, who have been enabled to establish churches that have been refreshed by the outpourings of the Holy Spirit and the conversion of souls to God.

The Association has been increasing in inluence and usefulness, and in favor with and man. The prospect of its enlarged benefits to our own country and the world were never great as at the present annual meeting. In emplation of these gratifying and end iging results and anticipations, we thank Goo nd take courage, while with the Psalmist we exclaim: 'Not unto us, not unto us, but unt thy name give glory.

The Report then presents the present cond tion of each Mission, and the general prospects of the Association, and concludes ae follows:

"American Missionary-Paper.-We have it sued monthly, on an average, during the past year, 20,500 copies of the paper. It has been sent from the commencement of its publication gratuitously to all the regular contributors to ceive it, and to such persons, for a time, as the contributors name, who are likely to become ontributors. This is attended, of course, with considerable expense, but it is believed that no instrumentality used by the Committee has resulted in so much good, in making known the

nation is in- affairs, and in gaining friends and funds. "It was a design of the founders of the As sociation that it should attempt to remove ob- of the Association, and every friend of miss structions in missionary operations, as well as promote directly the missionary work. Accordngly the Committee have not thought it any departure from their legitimate labors to dis cuss with freedom the Pro-Slavery character of other Boards, and attempt by argument and persuasion to induce them to relinquish all cou licity with easte, Polygamy, and Slavery These discussions have produced a good effect appoint the churches, and their voice has been ally for the prevalence of the great principles ard in right quarters to some extent. When the Christian community are made to understand fully the disastrous influence exerted even acted out by the Church, with the freedom and by Boards that on the whole accomplish muc

fest favor it has received from the great Head of the Church.

"We have not concealed our sentiments or conduct, or used ambiguities in answering inquiries; neither has it appeared incumbent upon us to refrain from giving prompt and explicit statements with reference to the necessity of our organization, the objectionable policy of other Boards that called for a new Missionary Society, and the obstructions to the general cause of Missions that older Societies have suffered to remain. On all fit occasions, without fest favor it has received from the great Head some form, and its cheapness as well as convery character of the Association, and its agree-ent with an Anti-Slavery Gospel.

"We are Anti-Slavery because we deem friend of the cause will volunteer to procure his society, and its interests his interests; as in

ceipts into our treasury of the last fiscal year rejoice in all the good accomplished by them, and desire to aid them when kindly pointing out their deficiencies and errors, with a view to the ding them to take higher ground; that thus to believe that it has resulted from the extreme they might meet with more favor from God, and scarcity of money rather than from any diminu-"A necessity existed for the formation of the Association, and the same necessity exists for its continuance. It took and has maintained business world, and the unprecedented panic tion of attachment to the cause, on the part of ground, on the subject of Slavery, caste, and polygamy, that the older Boards alluded to did the year, though money has been plentiful in not take; and which, with reference to Slavery, banks and in the coffers of millionaires, the cir-they still refuse to take; it has established culation of it has been remarkably limited throughout the country, especially in the West-

"During no year since the Association rganized, have we received more encouraging expressions of satisfaction respecting its princioles, and the general management of its con-erns, than during the year just closed. As surances of aid from many quarters when the times shall be more propitious, and of remeu brances in the testamentary disposition of prop erty, have been more frequent than ever before Christ, which these Boards have failed to do; and, relying upon these assurances, we can it has, in fine, aimed to elevate the character of congratulate the friends of the cause, in regard taw and Cherokee nations. They also are to have a full, unadulterated, free Gospel preached the Gospel standard, relying upon the truth, of the great interests connected with the prosthe receipts, that the good-will felt on behalf of diminishing.
"The munificent bequest of Mr. Avery, when

"While taking this high ground against a support of the cause in only one field of labors, will stimulate the Executive Commi corrupt popular sentiment, the conservative to increased efforts to extend the news of salva policy of many ministers and churches, and in ton to the benighted sons and daughters of vor of a free Gospel, the equality of man, and Africa. And we trust that the friends of the

ssing of God upon such instrumentalities, respects, good has been achieved, the kingdo or the conversion and sanctification of our of Christ built up, and a foundation laid for it cllow-men of every nation, kindred, and clime. creased spiritual prosperity. The Spirit of Go

They were called upon, in the prov Territory. idence of God, to contend for righteon omplicity with Slavery. But such has not wrath of men to praise Him. There is a pros high places have co-operated with the infatuate enemies of Freedom in Missouri to prevent the ng or recreant to principle. They tenacionsly formation of a free State by the people of Kan and noble principles, too many persons thus act of grace, and the establishment of industris consistently, bestowing their contributions and educational foundations that will gladde where their principles are not adopted, and throw- the friends of Freedom and Christianity through great principle of the equality of man before th law is observed by the people of Kansas in the selves with unpopular reformers who con-for unpopular yet, as they believe, Christian dom secured to the friends of the Redeemer t publish the news of salvation and educate th

> with the Association, wherever located, have done much the past year to promote the cause of temperance, to dissuade men from the use of tobacco, a kindred vice to intemperance, and t disseminate the principles of Freedom, as necessary part of a pure Gospel. Good seed has been sown by them, and it needs only th fructifying agency of prayer and the sweet influences of the Spirit to cause it to take root, spring up, and gladden the hearts of the people

God by an abundant barvest. "Among the discouragements in the cause vangelism and the cause of missions is the at titude maintained by the American Tract Society and the American Board of Commissioners or Foreign Missions, with respect to America The former refuse to publish tracts or slaveholders; and thus the Board teach, by the Angels and men may well weep over such betrayal of the cause of Christianity. required to contend for the faith once deliver to the saints, and nowhere is evasion or cowardice tolerated in the Scriptures. The Tract So ciety has a noble opportunity to try the efficac of an unmutilated Gospel, freely among the slaveholding community in these States, aided by the power of the Holy Spirit to cause the truth as it is in Jesus to have fre course and be glorified. And the American Board, and all Missionary Boards guilty of complicity with Slavery, have an opportunity at the present moment, one long neglected and one that may never recur, to require that a Gospel of Freedom shall be preached in the Indian nations, and none other by their mission general cause of missions, and advance in other ways the spiritual interests of men, by reso proclaimed, instead of yielding the field to the enemies of Freedom and a free Gospel, relying upon the Divine promise, 'My word \* \* \* shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the

thing whereto I sent it.' iclusion.—Our confidence is not in a arm of flesh, but in a prayer-hearing and prayer-answering God. We believe that no man instrumentality, however ingeniously levised and skillfully employed, will be of an permanent avail for the conversion of the he then, the upbuilding of the waste places of his report. For the expenses incurred in the Zion, the demolition of error, the subversion of treatment of the sufferers at Port Royal, the systems of oppression, or the prosperity of the Redeemer's kingdom, unless such instrumentality is connected with reliance on the Divine promises, faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and ervent prayer. While, then, as a committee principles of the Society and the conduct of its we feel that our labors in this blessed can should be begun, continued, and ended in God, we would invoke the prayers of every member for the executive officers, and the missionarie and all they attempt to influence in the righ direction, whether in this or in foreign lands that they may be faithful unto death. It is the language of the missionaries, and of the execu tive officers, and they speak not only for themselves, but for the souls they labor to save:

Brethren, pray for us.' put forth by the Association, especially in our own country, that they may be understood and

President of the Association; Rev. George Whipple and Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, of New York. are the Corresponding Secretaries; and Lewis Tappan is the Treasurer. The office is No.

### REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS WAR DEPARTMENT.

The authorized strength of the army, as post d, is 18,165, but the actual strength on July 1 was 17,498. These troops compose the whole numerical force of our army, distributed through the States and Territories of the entire Confedby the troops, holding all posts now garrisoned, defending all our extended frontiers, and protecting, as far as possible, the different routes extending across the continent, from the Missisippi valley to our possessions on the Pacific.

The absolute demands for men in the various

osts, stations, &c., as well as for what might termed the police operations of the army, left only thirteen regiments for actual service in the field. And upon this small force, num-bering little over 11,000 men, devolved the arduous duty of prosecuting all the Indian wars, which have extended this year from the British possessions on the Pacific to the border settle-ments of Mexico, as well as of crushing the rebellion in Utah, which, from its vindictive spirit and large numbers, threatened at its outset to become, and indeed was, very formidable.

It may safely be asserted that no army of the ame size ever before performed, in so short a space of time, marches and movements of such xtent, surmounting in their progress such formidable obstacles. No disaster has befallen the army throughout its immense ramifications. and the privations, hardships, toils, and dangers, to which it has been continually subjected, have been borne without a murmur.

In speaking of the war with the Indians on the Pacific, the Secretary says that a permanent peace has been established by treaties entered into with them, and the army has been already distributed to points where the presence of a force was greatly needed. In alluding to the Navajos, he says they probably number 3,000 mounted warriors-an extremely formidable force; but there shall be no relaxation in prosecuting the war until the savages are brought absolutely under the yoke. The war in Texas may be looked upon as just begun, and the probabilities are it will be one of fierceness, and may be of considerable duration.

Much apprehension for the hostile manifestations of the savages beyond the confines of

lowa and Minnesota has been felt by the frontier settlements of those States. Secretary regrets to say our force is not sufficient to spare troops in such numbers as will The operations of the army in Utah have in themselves been important, and fraught with momentous results. The people of that Territory, however, still evince a spirit of insubordi

nation and moody discontent. The necessity which called forth the presence of the troops in Utah will require a strong force still to be kept there. Much praise is bestowed upon Genera Johnston, and the officers and troops under his The disbursements amount to nearly

\$10,000,000 in the Quartermaster's department. Every voucher has been filed, with the excepion of \$280,000. Nothing will be lost. onroe, so long an object desired among the

military men of the country, this, the Secretary says, has been established, and bits fair to re-He calls attention to the necessity of prov ding for the payment of claims brought against he Government by different States and Terri-

ories for serviers heretofore rendered by volun-

er forces in the suppression of Indian hostilis possible, to meet the just wishes of Congress in educing the expenses, and the estimates of the ext fiscal year are less than the appropriations or the last by the sum of \$9,160,488. They are ess than the estimates laid before Congress at the last session by the sum of \$2,736,408. They amount in the aggregate to \$18,010,090; and

he entertains a strong hope that the expendi-ture may be still further reduced, in the course f another year. It affords him pleasure to say that, notwithstanding the Indian wars in Washington, New Mexico, and Texas, all of which were unforesen and unexpected, unless there shall be fur ther and larger demands for expenditures in suppressing other Indian hostilities, there will no necessity for asking appropriations in the

### hape of a deficiency bill. NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy pens with a review of the manner in which the aval forces of the country have been actively mployed during the past year: first, in arresting unlawful expeditions against Nicaragua; secondly, in resisting the exercise of the right hood of Cuba; and, thirdly, in enforcing a demand of redress for an insult to our flag and ficet sent to the Gulf of Mexico, it states cause, in the execution of their mission, no one are now regarded as "standing instructions" to the navy of the United States. The Paraguay fleet has been ordered to rendezvous at Buenos e required. Of this force, one sloop, three brigs, and twelve steamers, can lay the whole river coast of Paraguay under effective blockade, as-cend the river to the capital of Paraguay, and vercome any resistance that may be offered. The report intimates that there can be no doubt of the success of the expedition, and to secure this it was deemed advisable to send the arge force that has been dispatched to the La Plata. Alluding to the charter of the lightdraught steamers for the Paraguay expedition. the Secretary of the Navy believes that thes vessels would be useful as part of the naval force of the United States, and recommends their purchase, which can be effected on reasonable terms—that is to say, \$2,44,000 for the six steam propellers, and \$286,000 for three side-wheel steamers. After a brief allusion to the party sent out under command of Lieuten-ant J. M. Brooke, to survey the route between San Francisco and China, the report proceeds to give an account of the operations of the Niagara in the last effort to lay the ocean telegraph cable, and of the sequel to that en-terprise of science—"an enterprise of distinguished philanthropy," by which the Niagara was to convey back to the coast of Africa the negroes taken from the captured slaver Echo. The services of British officers at Port Royal.

ndered to the officers and crew of the Susuchanna, when afflicted with the vellow fever. re recognised by the Secretary of the Navy in treatment of the sufferers at Port Royal, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have declined to make any claim upon our Govern-

The Secretary gives us some interesting information respecting the construction of new vessels for the navy. The five steam sloops of war, authorized by the act of March 3, 1857, will soon be completed. The seven steam screw sloops of war, and one side-wheel steamer, authorized by act of June 12, 1858, are in a state | ture over the receipts of \$2,526 for the corresof great forwardness. Five of them will be unched during the present month, and be ready for sea by May next; the other two will be launched early in spring. The side-wheel 4,095 applications, and 820 caveats, for the corsteamer, building at the California navy yard, responding quarter of last year. During the

The report strongly advocates a further increase of the navy. What we more especially ment of such a Board would restore to their ment of such a Board would restore to their need, in time of peace, is a larger number of respective classes the three examiners, now alshut out from most of the pulpits, and most three scales and sales are three scales are three scales and sales are three scales are three scales

napolis. He recommends that authority be granted by Congress to do for the navy what has been done at West Point for the army organize a corps of professors at the Academy, as will command the highest abilities for this most important service. The cruise of the practice-ship Preble, with ninety-seven midshipmen-pupils on board, is spoken of as havin

given the most complete satisfaction.

The recent addition of a considerable number of steam vessels to the navy will necessarily make an increased demand for the services of officers at sea, while the greater activity which now prevails in the navy, and is likely bereafter to prevail, will still further increase that de mand. To meet the immediate wants of the service, an addition of twenty to the present number of surgeons, and as many addi assistant surgeons.

Sistant surgeons.

The Secretary also recommends the appoint ment of fifteen or twenty additional pursers, and an increase of the marine corps of private to two thousand, with the usual number of offi-

The report speaks of the purchase of ter acres, heretofore belonging to the Navy Hospital estate, at Chelsea, Massachusetts, for the sum of \$50,000; of the adoption by the Department of a new code of signals, prepared under special instructions; of the completion of a code regulations for the government of the navy, and also of a code of laws for the governmen of the navy, which are composed of existing laws, codified and amended. The vessels of the various squadrons are then particularized. The capture of the slaver Echo by the Dolphin, of the ketch Brothers by the Marion, are briefly and concisely narrated. In regard to the inter erence of our cruisers for the protection American interests in foreign countries, allusion is made to the visit of the Colorado to St. Domingo, of the Saratoga to the island of Navassa, of the Plymouth and Fulton to Tampico, and of the Saranac to San Juan del Si

For the support of the navy and marine corps, and all other objects under the control the Navy Department, for the fiscal year endg the 30th of June, 1858, the estimates were \$13,803,212; appropriations, \$14,240,247; expenditures, \$13,870,684; there having been ome curtailment of expense by reason of a ending June 30th, 1859, the estimates were \$14,616,298; appropriations, \$14,508,354, these having been largely retrenched, in consequence of a diminution of the revenue, and again ineased by appropriating \$1,200,000 for eight ight-draught war steamers, which were not emnding the 30th June, 1860, the estimates are \$13,500,370, including \$674,000 for completing the eight light-draught steamers authorized at the last session of Congress, and not including the usual compensation of \$935,850 for

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior oens with a general view of the condition of public lands. The Secretary censures the act of 1848, which dispenses with the obligation residence on the specific tract, as a system of donations fraught with mischief, unwise, unof donations fraught with mischief, unwise, unjust, and unequal. The adoption of a definite policy in relation to the mineral lands is recommended. Under the act of March, 1853, providing for the survey of public lands in California, the Surveyor General is prohibited from subdividing mineral lands; and the question now arises, whether these lands shall be forever withheld from market, to be worked by miners

VIRGINIA M. E. Conference.—This body, in session at Portsmouth, has determined to make the Richmond Christian Advocate the organ of the M. E. Church South, and to establish a Book Depository in connection with it. D. S. Doggett. N. Head, and G. W. Nolley, have been appointed the publishing committee. It is proposed to raise within the bounds of the Virginia Conference one hundred thousand dollars, in the first number of the "Recorder" will be dated Jan arry, 1859, but, as it will contain, among other things an important memorial to Congress, which are distinct proposition. The first number of the "Recorder" will be dated Jan arry, 1859, but, as it will contain, among other things and protection with the Book Depository in connection with it. D. S. Doggett. N. Head, and G. W. Nolley, have been appointed the publishing committee. It is proposition are produced in the lands of every elergyman of every sect (6x) but, as it will contain, among other things an important memorial to Congress, which should first a Book Depository in connection with it. D. S. Doggett. N. Head, and G. W. Nolley, have been appointed the publishing committee. It is proposition are all the first number of the "Recorder" will be distributed any, 1859, but, as it will contain, among other things any, 1859, but, as it will contain, among other things any, 1859, but, as it will contain, among other things any proposition.

The first number of the "Recorder" will be distributed from the proposition are proposition. agricultural lands. The Secretary suggests the passage of a law reserving all lands containing to the capital fund of the general recious metals from sale, and subjecting lands mtaining copper, iron, lead, and coal, to the ordinary laws of settlement. Additional legisritories in regard to the public lands; the es-

Kansas to the New York Indians, for whom a reservation was set apart in 1838, but who have forfeited their claim by non-settlement. Certain members of the nine tribes, having settled on these lands, are considered to be justly ened that the unoccupied portion of the reservation be thrown open for settlement. Changes are recommended in the act of 1857, securing pre-emption rights to mail contractors. Instead of allowing contractors the right of purchase, it is proposed to reserve limited quantities of land at proper distances, for the use of the postal service in the Territories. Much labor and perplexity have grown out of the execution of the graduation law of 1854, and a change is recommended. Purchasers fail to make the proof of settlement; hence suspensions become numerous, and the progress of business is pre vented. It is suggested that Congress should require proof of settlement and cultivation prior of search by British cruisers in the neighbor- to the admission of the entry, or that it should release the purchaser from the conditions now imposed. Indian affairs are fully considered for injuries to our citizens by the Government in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Paraguay. The report narrates the success. Affairs, to which the Secretary refers for further operation of Commodore Paulding, in break- information. The recent troubles with the ng up the Walker expedition. Alluding to savages on the Plains are attributed, in great measure, to the opening of three wagon roads that all the vessels were deemed effective, be- and the establishment of overland mail routes across the continent-causes which have ope the largest class. Their instructions were to of their hunting grounds. Tribes, however, protect American vessels against the exercise with which we have treaty stipulations, have the right of search, and these instructions generally observed their obligations. A revision of the policy of the Government towards the Indians is recommended; the Secretary considers that removals of tribes should be Ayres, to be in readiness for any action that may avoided; that separate lands should be assigned to individuals, without the power to alienate or ncumber them, and that money annuities Have you seen it? should be expended for the common good, instead of being divided per capita. The removal of the Seminoles has been accomplished peacefully. The difficulties with the tribes Washington Territory are attributed to the failure of promises made by officers and agents. The establishment of a District Court in the Territory occupied by the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, and Creeks, is recommended.

The Pension Office has issued 13,815 bounty land warrants during the year, requiring 2,034,420 acres of land to satisfy them. The whole amount of public lands granted for military services, up to Sept. 30, 1858, is 62,739,362 acres. The whole number of army pensioners 10,723; of navy pensioners, 892. disbursements for pensions up to Sept. last, were \$90,000,000. Adding value of land, the aggregate is \$168,424,202. Astonishing frauds upon the Pension Bureau have been developed. During the last year, fraudulent bounty land During the last year, fraudulent bounty land claims, amounting in the aggregate to 175,000 acres, have been detected and exposed. Previous investigations had brought to light a fraudulent issue of about 225,000 acres. The passage of a law is recommended, making it a penal offence to forge or counterfeit an assignment of land warrants, and the recommendations of last year are renewed, to extend the statute of limitation to cover pension frauds.

tions of last year are renewed, to extend the statute of limitation to cover pension frauds.

On the subject of the next census the Secretary recommends an adherence to the law of 23d May, 1850, in the belief that a census taken in accordance with its provisions will afford the greatest amount of accurate information, and prove most satisfactory to the country.

The income of the Patent Office for the trace quarters ending Sept. 30, 1858, was \$150,984. Its expenditures during the same period amounted to \$144,433, showing a surplus of revenue of \$6,550 against an excess of expenditures.

Whole torms a pleasant and agreeable volume. Presbyterian.

"A beautiful memorial, pervaded by an excellent and evangelical spirit"—American Presbyterian.

"Will so doubt aurect the attention of many of the friends and admirers of the late Dudley A. Tyng. We hope the author will be rewarded for his labor to celebrate the virtues of one so justly and generally mourned, and to one whom he appears to have been much attached. "Mecannot but admire this beautiful tribute to the Christian excellent and evangelical spirit"—American Presbyterian.

"Will so doubt aurect the attention of many of the friends and admirers of the late Dudley A. Tyng. We hope the author will be rewarded for his labor to celebrate the virtues of one so justly and generally mourned, and to one whom he appears to have been much attached."—Banner of the Caparted Tyng, and trust that his 'good example,' and his dying charge, 'Stand up for Jesus,' may be steadfastly and widely followed by all who 'confess the faith of Christ crucified, and all who are carolled under the banner of his cross."—New York revenue of \$6,550 against an excess of expendiponding quarters of 1857. From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1858, 4,091 applications for patents were received, and 696 caveats filed, will also be ready next spring. In the con-struction of these steamships, it has been the tensions granted, and 1,256 applications resame period, 2,816 patents were issued, 15 exaim of the Department to combine speed with strength.

best adapted to their growth, and the methods pursued in their culture and subsequent preparation for commerce and consumption, is the most earnest, and likely to prove the most decisive, that has ever been made in this country

CRIME AMONG OUR COLORED POPULATION. New York, Nov. 19 .- To the Editor of the N. T Times: Sir—in your paper of 17th inst., I find a "Retrospect of a Year's Crime," taken from the "First Metropolitan Police Report," in which the "total number of arrests" is stated to have been "60,885;" and, after a statement of "the nativity of those arrested," it is added, "among these were 566 colored persons."

Now, since the colored people are so fre-quently spoken of as a degraded and vicious portion of our population, it is natural to inquire into the comparative number of arrests of colored persons for crime, in proportion to the relative number of the white and colored populaion of our city. I have no means of knowing the present number of either. But in the census of 1850, p. 278, the whites are stated to be 501,732; the colored, 13,815; total, 515,547. This, if I mistake not, shows that the colored people, at that time, were about 2.68 per cent. of

the entire population.

Assuming that the present population does not greatly vary from that of 1850, the colored people would compare favorably with the whites, in 1857-'8, if 2.68 per cent, of the arrests should have been from among them. But, if I figure correctly, the "First Metropolitan Police Report" shows that considerably less than one per cent. (about .93 of 1 per cent.) of those arrested

To state the matter in another form. If the olored population (now, as in 1850) be 2.68 er cent. of our population, then their arrests or crime, if in the same proportion, would have been 1,631; whereas, by the Metropolitan Police Report, it was only 566, a difference of 1,065 in their favor. Ought not this to be noticed, and recorded to their credit? Yours, respectfully, WILLIAM GOODELL.

CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CLAIMS-IMPOR-TANT DECISIONS .- Washington, Dec. 1 .- Government has received from California full official accounts of the judicial proceedings in the Limatour and Almedan land cases, which have been decided in favor of the Unted States. The former claim is located in the vicinity of San falling off in the revenue. For the fiscal year Francisco, and with improvements supposed to cover forty millions of dollars worth of property, while from the Almedan mines it is stated that eight millions of dollars worth of quicksilver

were taken during six years.

The present Attorney General of the United States, with the view of bringing these long-pending cases to a close, employed Mr. Stanon, of Pittsburgh, to prosecute them. In the ourse of the trials, most stupendous frauds vere exposed. The signatures of Bocenegra and other distinguished Mexicans were obtained to apparently genuine titles, but the docu-ments were ante-dated as necessary to consummate the ingeniously-contrived deception. Although much skill was shown in the forged eals, the cheat was successfully established. Eminent jurists consider these the most remarkable cases on record involving titles to

and, while the extent of the forgery, all things

onsidered, is unprecedented.—Associated Press.

VIRGINIA M. E. CONFERENCE.—This body, in house. The remaining fifty thousand is to con stitute the capital for the operations of the Book Depository at Richmond. The shareholders are to receive a copy each of an elegant genea-logical Bible, worth between thirty and fifty dollars. Each shareholder also receives in the books to be furnished at catalogue prices The Secretary also recommends the passage | The members of the Conference have s of a law securing a tract of land in Southern ed \$6,000, and they have requested Bishop Kavanaugh to appoint H. H. Gary and B. R. Duval agents of the Book and Tract Deposito ry of the Virginia Conference, to raise the

## MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

THE MINISTER'S WOOING. Printed in the DECEMBER NUMBER OF THE AT-LANTIC, form the beginning of a serial novel from the

MRS. HARRIET BERCHER STOWE. And that portion of it will appear in successive numbers

Old Times in England;

The period immediately following the Revolution-is which the author will have full opportunity for the display of her varied powers.

The Atlantic Monthly may be had from all Booksellers

TERMS. - Three dollars per annum, or twenty-five cents a number. Upon the receipt of the price, the publishers wall send the Magazine, post paid, to any part of PHILLIPS, SAMPSON, & CO.,

WANTED. D. H. MULFORD.

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CHESTNO BROAD STREETS, BEXT to La Pietre He

Have you bought it? Have you read it? FOR YOUR FAMILY, FOR YOUR BIBLE CLASS, FOR YOUR SUNDAY SCHOOL. FOR ALL YOUR YOUNG FRIENDS. ng Bible, Creed, Prayers, Poetry, Pictures, at

DYING CHARGE OF REV. DUDLEY A. TYNG. A CHRISTIAN BALLAD. HEAR THE COMMON VOICE OF THE PRESS.

HEAR THE COMMON VOICE OF THE PRESS.

"Neally and instefully got up. Contents attractive in an eminent degree"—North American and U.S. Gazette.
"One of the neatest and most attractive little works ever issued"—The Press.

"A very pious well-written production, such as may be sung with propriety in any Christian family. The work is gotten up with admirable illustrations."—Evening Bulletin.

"It should be in every family in the land."—Pennsylvanian.

"It is a beautiful tribute to the lamented Tyng, the au-

appropriate engravings."—Episcopal Recorder.
" This very beautiful lidle work is now ready. It handsomely illustrated, having for its frontispiece a vecorrect full-length portrait of the late Rev. Dudley.

### SAVE A DOLLAR! PETERSON'S MAGAZINE! SUBSCRIBE FOR 1859!

THIS popular Monthly Magazine will be greatly en-larged for 1859. It will contain nearly 1,000 pages, from 25 to 30 Steel Plates, and about 800 Wood Engra-vings—and all this for only TWO DOLLARS a year. This is more proportionalely, than any Magazine ever gave—hence "Peterson" is emphatically

THE MAGAZINE FOR THE TIMES!

In addition to the usual quantity of Tales, Poems, &c., there will be given Three Original Novelets, viz: "Jillian," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens; "The Old Stone Mansion." by Charles J. Peterson; and "Helen Giæme," by Frank Loe Benedict. "Peterson's Magazine" is conceded to have no rival for ITS COLORED FASHION PLATES! Each number contains a Fashion Plate, engraved on

MAGNIFICENT MEZZOTINTS: PATTERNS FOR THE WORK TABLE: PATTERNS FOR HONNETS, CLOAKS, BRESSES, &c. HOUSEHOLD AND OTHER RECEIPTS: It is t'e best Lade's Magazine in the world. Try TERMS-ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

PREMIUMS FOR CLUPS.-Three, five, eight, or six-

CHARLES J. PETERSON. 306 Chestnut street, Phila. Specimens sent gratis, if written for, post paid. 623

PROSPECTUS

### For publishing a Monthly Periodical in Washington, D. C., called THE NATIONAL RECORDER OF RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE "National Recorder," will contain a xreen quarto pages, with a single or double cover, for one dollar a year.
Whilst giving due attention to the miscellaneous read-

Senate, with brief sketches of the sermons that may be delivered 'efore Congress.

In the Executive Department it will embrace all that relates to the Chaplain service in the Army at d Navy, at Military Posts, during Campaigns, at Military and Naval Schnols, in seagong vesses and receiving ships, in Navy Yar's, Hospitals, and Sai ors' and Spi'ers' Home or Asylums. By the facilities for obtaining information at the Departments in Washington, and by correspondence with Chaplains, we shall be enabled to produce much that is interesting to the public.

The second object will be to collect Statistical information, and to publish, under the head of cach State and Territory, all that relates to the general interests of Religion. This will embrace the number of officially-recognised elergymen employed as pastors or otherwise, the number of church edifices and church members, together with the number added annually to each distinct church organizativa. We shall enter upon such a plan of correspondence as will enable us to reach this information with more than approximate securacy, together with many other facts and stanistics relating to religious mainters which never enter into the "schedules" of the United States census.

The third object will be to notice all that is new and interesting in Literature and Science, not omitting to bestow special attention upon the series of the clures annually delivered and the scientific developments made known at the Smithsonian Institution; also, at the Const Saveco Office, the National Observatory, and of the 'Scientific Aris,' at the Patent Office. We shall formish notes of Single by the condition and so of such books and periodicals as are intended to promote popular education.

It will be readily seen that the whole practical value of the clures of the clure of the clure of the clures of the clure of the clu

THE RELIGIOUS RECORDER -- We can freely comme

#### GROVER & BAKER'S CKLEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES A New Style. Price \$50.

495 Broadway, New York. 18 Summer street, Boston. 730 Chestnut street, Philadelphia Iron Hall, 318 Pa. Av., Washington, D. C. 137 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

58 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

of unequalled strength, beauty, and elasticity, which will not rip, even if every fourth sutch be cut. They are unmestionably the best in the market for family us

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Works more completely than any other.—N. Amer. Mes. Is no! liable to get out of repair.—Vergennes Cinica.
Is a "apt d to all home requirements.—Dove Enquirer. A very pretty piece of furniture.—Machias Union.
Sews with a lotty-seamstreas power.—Rockland Gazetts.
Nothing can be more perfect.—Southbridge Press.
The most ingenious and useful.—Nantweket Mirror.
Has obtained deserved celebrity.—Salem Observer.
The best in the market.—Chicopes Journal.
It does not get out of repair.—Cape Cod Advocate.
Sews silk or cotton from ordinary spools.—Haverhill Gast.
The work it does will not rip.—Amesbury Villages.
Are superior to all others.—Hingham Journal.
A most acmirable invention.—Boston Courier.
They are enjoying universal favor.—N. O. Picayune.
Superior to any how manufactured.—N. O. Picayune.
Superior to any how manufactured.—N. O. Pilia.
Will do more work than a dozen hands.—Wash. Union.
It sews everything.—Boston Watchman.
The best of the kind ever invented.—New Haven Reg.
There can be no competition with them.—N.O. True Delta
We give preference to Grover & Baker's.—Bos. Sat Gus
Their superiority is acknowledged.—Indianapolis Jour.
They require no adjusting of marhinery.—Phila. City It
It fastens its own ends.—Nashellk News.
The best machine yet introduced.—Jackson Standard.

NINE PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Three Original Pieces of Musse.

The work is electrotyped, and will be issued in the

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

evolent Institution established by Special

Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and

Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epi-

demic Diseases.

N times of Epidemics, it is the obje

which the Ballad has been set, by Messrs, Eme

The best machine yet introduced.—Jackson Standard Is easier kept in order than any other.—Wool Grover. The best machine in the United States.—Ballston Journ

# LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The brief ballad thus entitled foccasioned by the death The ories usual mus entitled doccasioned by the death of Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, and which has been so widely circulated by the daily and weekly press, and in other forms, is about to be republished by T. H. Stockton, I, 400 Chestnat street, Philadelphia, in a handsome duodecimo volume of 48 pages, variously and beautifully illustrated. NOTES -Biblical, Liturgical, and Personal; compiled the author of the Ballad.

Give them to some patient who may tottering with bilious complaint; see his bent-up, tottering straighten with strength again; see his long-lost appreturn; see his clammy features blossom into his Give them to some sufferer whose foul blood has a fail till his skin is covered with sores. Engraved by Van Ingen & Snyder, (Engravers of Kane's Arctic Explorations.) from drawings by G G White; neluding Portraits of Rev D. A. Tyng and Rev. Dr S. H. Tyng, with Interior Views of Concert Hall, Jayne's Hall, stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. He has been d

Cothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and desired to establish Hospitais, to provide Nurses, Physic Cothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and desire take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, a minister in every possible way to the re ice of the aid, and the health of the public at large. It is the of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the feeled districts, and to provide and execute means of ice. Numerous physicians, not acting members of taxonizing and the provide and execute means of the control of the provided and execute means of the provided and execute means of the control of the provided and execute means of the control of the provided and execute means of the provided an

No. 297 C st , between Ninth and Tenth ste No. 297 C st, between Ninth and Tenth sts,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

INGRAVER AND DESIGNER IN GENERAL.

Inventor and Manufacturer of the New Improved
Seal Presses. Watch-case Engraver, Wood Engraver,
Music Paucher, Stencil Cutter, Copper-piate Engravings on
any metal—on gold, silver, brass, copper, sued, &c, ina
manner as workmanlike as by any other Establishmen
in the United States. The subscriber teels confident tha
all orders intuisied to him will give perfect satisfaction
or no charges made.

Seal Presses, Official Hand and Block Seals, Watch
Case Engraver, Wood Engraver, Music Puncher, Science
cutter, Copperplate Engraver, Lithographer, &c. Ge-

J. BAUMGARTEN.

THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE UNION THE attention of Farmers, Millers, Packers of Peri

to the above institution.

The first store chartered by the above institution vinto operation in the fall of 1817, and now there are a six hundred stores, locate mostly in the New Eng States, doing business on the principles of the professional states. They have a depot in Boston, Mass, for the rec

They have a depot in Boston, Mass, for the receptor of all kinds of produce; and their agent, John G. Kanback, jun., receives and dispose of it to the Union Store, as they send in their orders.

The business is done exclusively for cash, and the agency is supported by commissions, regulated by the centra. Board of Trade

The subscriber would be happy to hear from any one having any of the above goods to mark, t, or wishing for information respecting the working of Union stores, according may be addressed at Boston, Mass.

JOHN G. KAULBACK, Jun.,

611

Agent American Projective Union

THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM. THE "SOUTHERN PLATFORM," compiled the writings of eminent Southern mel against ry. By Daniel R. Goodloe. First educen 12 cent cepy, free of postage. Second edition, dallarged b addition of sixteen pages, and printed on face pagents.

L. CLEPHANE,

> GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS! SPLENDID GIFTS:

At 439 Chestnut st. The only Original Gift Book Store. G. G. Evans would inform his friends and the publishing House permanently established in B own's spiendid fron Builing, 43° Chesinal street, two doors below Fifth, whe the purchaser of each book at the regular retail pro-will receive one of the following gifts, valued at from a cents to \$100:

550 Patent English Lever Gold Watches, O Patent Anchor do do.

G. G. EVANS, Publisher, 439 Chestnut st., Phila

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS, THE FARMER'S GUIDE. L Publish the following leading British Periodes

The Ethinburgh Review, (Whig.)
The North British Review, (Free Charch.)
The Westminster Review, (Liberal.)
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the Brit

publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, i much as they can now be placed in the hands of scribers about as soon as the original editions.

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. CLUBBING.

POSTAGE. In all the principal cities and towns, these works as he delivered, FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will but thenty-four cents a year for "Blackwood," and fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews. N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Per bove named is \$31 per ainum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.
BY HEARY SERPHENS, F. R. S., or Edinburgh, and the let
J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture of
Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octave
1,600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravite?
This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a west
circulation, the publishers have resolved to reduce the
price to.

FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES When sent by mail (postpaid) to California and Orego the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union and to Cannda, (post paid,) \$6. [] This work is not a old "Book of the Farm." Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post paid, to the publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

(Sugar Coated.)

THE following remedies are offered to the public as the best, most perfect, which medical science can afford Ayer's Catheric Pulls have been prepared with the unnot skill which the medical profession of this age possessed and their effects show they have virtues which surpar any combination of medicines hitherto known. Other preparations do more or less good; but this cures such dangerous complaints, so quick and so surely, as to prove an efficacy and a power to uproot disease beyond anything which men have known before. By removing the obstructions of the internal organs, and stimulating them into hea thy action, they renovate the fountains of life and vigor—health courses anew through the bady, and the sick man is well again. They are adapted to issens.

Price 25 cents per box-5 boxes for 18. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Z. D. Gilman, Washington, D. C., and by all Dealers in Madicine every.